#### The standard is maximizing expected well-being.

#### 1. Only consequentialism explains degrees of wrongness—if I break a promise to meet up for lunch, that is not as bad as breaking a promise to take a dying person to the hospital. Only the consequences of breaking the promise explain why the second one is much worse than the first. Intuitions outweigh—they’re the foundational basis for any argument and theories that contradict our intuitions are most likely false even if we can’t deductively determine why.

#### 2. Actor specificity:

#### Util is the best for governments, which is the actor in the rez. Governments must aggregate since every policy benefits some and harms others, which also means side constraints freeze action. Actor-specificity comes first since different agents have different ethical standings. Takes out util calc indicts since they’re empirically denied and link turns them because the alt would be no action.

#### 3. Extinction comes first under any framework.

Pummer 15 [Theron, Junior Research Fellow in Philosophy at St. Anne's College, University of Oxford. “Moral Agreement on Saving the World” Practical Ethics, University of Oxford. May 18, 2015] AT

There appears to be lot of disagreement in moral philosophy. Whether these many apparent disagreements are deep and irresolvable, I believe there is at least one thing it is reasonable to agree on right now, whatever general moral view we adopt: that it is very important to reduce the risk that all intelligent beings on this planet are eliminated by an enormous catastrophe, such as a nuclear war. How we might in fact try to reduce such existential risks is discussed elsewhere. My claim here is only that we – whether we’re consequentialists, deontologists, or virtue ethicists – should all agree that we should try to save the world. According to consequentialism, we should maximize the good, where this is taken to be the goodness, from an impartial perspective, of outcomes. Clearly one thing that makes an outcome good is that the people in it are doing well. There is little disagreement here. If the happiness or well-being of possible future people is just as important as that of people who already exist, and if they would have good lives, it is not hard to see how reducing existential risk is easily the most important thing in the whole world. This is for the familiar reason that there are so many people who could exist in the future – there are trillions upon trillions… upon trillions. There are so many possible future people that reducing existential risk is arguably the most important thing in the world, even if the well-being of these possible people were given only 0.001% as much weight as that of existing people. Even on a wholly person-affecting view – according to which there’s nothing (apart from effects on existing people) to be said in favor of creating happy people – the case for reducing existential risk is very strong. As noted in this seminal paper, this case is strengthened by the fact that there’s a good chance that many existing people will, with the aid of life-extension technology, live very long and very high quality lives. You might think what I have just argued applies to consequentialists only. There is a tendency to assume that, if an argument appeals to consequentialist considerations (the goodness of outcomes), it is irrelevant to non-consequentialists. But that is a huge mistake. Non-consequentialism is the view that there’s more that determines rightness than the goodness of consequences or outcomes; it is not the view that the latter don’t matter. Even John Rawls wrote, “All ethical doctrines worth our attention take consequences into account in judging rightness. One which did not would simply be irrational, crazy.” Minimally plausible versions of deontology and virtue ethics must be concerned in part with promoting the good, from an impartial point of view. They’d thus imply very strong reasons to reduce existential risk, at least when this doesn’t significantly involve doing harm to others or damaging one’s character. What’s even more surprising, perhaps, is that even if our own good (or that of those near and dear to us) has much greater weight than goodness from the impartial “point of view of the universe,” indeed even if the latter is entirely morally irrelevant, we may nonetheless have very strong reasons to reduce existential risk. Even egoism, the view that each agent should maximize her own good, might imply strong reasons to reduce existential risk. It will depend, among other things, on what one’s own good consists in. If well-being consisted in pleasure only, it is somewhat harder to argue that egoism would imply strong reasons to reduce existential risk – perhaps we could argue that one would maximize her expected hedonic well-being by funding life extension technology or by having herself cryogenically frozen at the time of her bodily death as well as giving money to reduce existential risk (so that there is a world for her to live in!). I am not sure, however, how strong the reasons to do this would be. But views which imply that, if I don’t care about other people, I have no or very little reason to help them are not even minimally plausible views (in addition to hedonistic egoism, I here have in mind views that imply that one has no reason to perform an act unless one actually desires to do that act). To be minimally plausible, egoism will need to be paired with a more sophisticated account of well-being. To see this, it is enough to consider, as Plato did, the possibility of a ring of invisibility – suppose that, while wearing it, Ayn could derive some pleasure by helping the poor, but instead could derive just a bit more by severely harming them. Hedonistic egoism would absurdly imply she should do the latter. To avoid this implication, egoists would need to build something like the meaningfulness of a life into well-being, in some robust way, where this would to a significant extent be a function of other-regarding concerns (see chapter 12 of this classic intro to ethics). But once these elements are included, we can (roughly, as above) argue that this sort of egoism will imply strong reasons to reduce existential risk. Add to all of this Samuel Scheffler’s recent intriguing arguments (quick podcast version available here) that most of what makes our lives go well would be undermined if there were no future generations of intelligent persons. On his view, my life would contain vastly less well-being if (say) a year after my death the world came to an end. So obviously if Scheffler were right I’d have very strong reason to reduce existential risk. We should also take into account moral uncertainty. What is it reasonable for one to do, when one is uncertain not (only) about the empirical facts, but also about the moral facts? I’ve just argued that there’s agreement among minimally plausible ethical views that we have strong reason to reduce existential risk – not only consequentialists, but also deontologists, virtue ethicists, and sophisticated egoists should agree. But even those (hedonistic egoists) who disagree should have a significant level of confidence that they are mistaken, and that one of the above views is correct. Even if they were 90% sure that their view is the correct one (and 10% sure that one of these other ones is correct), they would have pretty strong reason, from the standpoint of moral uncertainty, to reduce existential risk. Perhaps most disturbingly still, even if we are only 1% sure that the well-being of possible future people matters, it is at least arguable that, from the standpoint of moral uncertainty, reducing existential risk is the most important thing in the world. Again, this is largely for the reason that there are so many people who could exist in the future – there are trillions upon trillions… upon trillions. (For more on this and other related issues, see this excellent dissertation). Of course, it is uncertain whether these untold trillions would, in general, have good lives. It’s possible they’ll be miserable. It is enough for my claim that there is moral agreement in the relevant sense if, at least given certain empirical claims about what future lives would most likely be like, all minimally plausible moral views would converge on the conclusion that we should try to save the world. While there are some non-crazy views that place significantly greater moral weight on avoiding suffering than on promoting happiness, for reasons others have offered (and for independent reasons I won’t get into here unless requested to), they nonetheless seem to be fairly implausible views. And even if things did not go well for our ancestors, I am optimistic that they will overall go fantastically well for our descendants, if we allow them to. I suspect that most of us alive today – at least those of us not suffering from extreme illness or poverty – have lives that are well worth living, and that things will continue to improve. Derek Parfit, whose work has emphasized future generations as well as agreement in ethics, described our situation clearly and accurately: “We live during the hinge of history. Given the scientific and technological discoveries of the last two centuries, the world has never changed as fast. We shall soon have even greater powers to transform, not only our surroundings, but ourselves and our successors. If we act wisely in the next few centuries, humanity will survive its most dangerous and decisive period. Our descendants could, if necessary, go elsewhere, spreading through this galaxy…. Our descendants might, I believe, make the further future very good. But that good future may also depend in part on us. If our selfish recklessness ends human history, we would be acting very wrongly.” (From chapter 36 of On What Matters)

## Hedge

#### Reasonability on 1AR shells – 1AR theory is super aff-biased because the 2AR gets to line-by-line every 2NR standard with new answers that never get responded to– reasonability checks 2AR sandbagging by preventing super abusive 1NCs while still giving the 2N a chance.

#### DTA on 1AR shells - They can blow up a blippy 20 second shell to 3 min of the 2AR while I have to split my time and can’t preempt 2AR spin which necessitates judge intervention and means 1AR theory is irresolvable so you shouldn’t stake the round on it.

#### RVIs on 1AR theory – 1AR being able to spend 20 seconds on a shell and still win forces the 2N to allocate at least 2:30 on the shell which means RVIs check back time skew – ows on quantifiaiblity

### 1

#### Maintaining IPRs in cannabis businesses is key to its progression and protects the industry.

Sander 16 [Jason is a versatile writer and marketer with twelve years of experience serving clients. He couples this expertise with a passion for cannabis businesses and the science of medical marijuana “Patenting Cannabis Strains – Good or Bad?” June 8, 2016 <https://www.marijuanatimes.org/patenting-cannabis-strains-good-or-bad/>] //WHS MR

While copyright and intellectual property has been debated in the music and movie industries for decades, it’s starting to pick up in the cannabis industry. Proponents of copyright laws and intellectual property feel like they need to have something in place that will protect from their work being stolen and pirated. Those against copyright and intellectual property say that if your music, screenplay, comic book, or whatever is good enough, then you’ll be willing to compete in a marketplace and accept the reality that people will likely get your material for free no matter what you do. Either no one will hear the song, or read the book, or someone will – and then point you in the direction of who produced it. Regardless of how you feel about intellectual property and copyright law, most cannabis enthusiasts do not realize how close the industry is to this. Cannabis breeders and enthusiasts all over the world have their favorite strains that they or their colleagues developed and they want to patent them, owning them forever. This will allow them to license the strains to other growers, breeders and marijuana businesses. This will in turn, no doubt create a brand new niche for cannabis patent lawyers. While this might help some cannabis businesses, do we really want to throw more money at lawyers? You decide. The progression of the cannabis industry is inevitable. At some point, cannabis will finally be removed from Schedule I status. Once that happens, big agriculture, the pharmaceutical industry and probably even big tobacco are going to want a piece of the green pie. As the industry stands right now, basically every single strain that is publicly available for sale becomes open source. Patent law states that you can’t apply for a patent of any kind anything that’s been being sold for a year or more. Cannabis breeders are trying to perfect their best strains, develop better phenotypes, etc., to boost their credibility in the industry. Once the industry moves forward into this new territory, the reality is very clear. There’s not a single grower or cannabis business that will have the power to compete with large corporations. So obviously, strain patents could become integral parts of any new growing operation or cannabis business. And while small time breeders obtaining patents for their best individual strains could protect them from the big corporations, let’s not forget that these corporations will also have the ability to patent their own strains – with the legal and financial muscle to blow any small timer out of the water.

#### Widespread cannabis cultivation solves climate change via carbon sequestration

Ryan 17 (Bruce, Contributor @ Cannasystems, "Capturing Carbon," 10/14, https://cannasystems.ca/single-column/joomla-content/614-capturing-carbon)

Capturing up to 20 tons of carbon per acre, cannabis has the ability to sequester carbon directly from the atmosphere. People everywhere are talking about reducing CO2 emissions but the current discussions often fail to address the issue of ever-rising levels. Sequestering carbon dioxide through phytoremediation is the only real solution and our Vision is to capture 420 gigatons of CO2 from the atmosphere every year. Many governments are finally recognizing the benefits of phytoremediation and over 30 countries have formed an alliance called 4 Per 1000 (unfortunately Canadian and US officials have yet to get on board.1) Hemp is an ideal choice for atmospheric remediation because it is fast growing, has deep roots and is unaffected by the toxins it accumulates from the soil and air. With industrial cannabis, we are talking about taking the carbon directly out of the atmosphere – tons at a time – up to 20 tons per acre, year after year. Cannabis is a "C3" plant which captures carbon from the atmosphere and as CO2 levels rise, the plant gets bigger – up to 44% larger. Cannabis sequesters up to 35% of its total mass in the soil which puts the carbon back into the soil, where it belongs, and keeps it there for decades. From EcoWatch: “As climate talks concluded, climate activists took note: soil restoration is our ally in the fight against global warming. It is inexpensive, effective and easy to implement…besides capturing carbon and reversing desertification caused by severe drought, soil restoration enhances regional cooling, strengthens resilience against droughts and floods, and improves food quality. “France has introduced a program called “4 per 1000” calling for a yearly increase of 0.4 percent in the amount of organic matter in the world’s agricultural soils. (This) modest increase in soil carbon globally would be sufficient to offset global greenhouse gas emissions. Depending on how quickly the agricultural community responds, the atmospheric level of CO2 could be kept from rising to levels uniformly viewed as disastrous.” 2 CannaSystems has been advocating for the use of cannabis as the ideal plant for phytoremediation for decades and we are glad that governments are finally listening. But if world governments don’t start working on this process now, it may come too late. From Wikipedia: "Phytoremediation is a cost-effective plant-based approach to remediation that takes advantage of the ability of plants to concentrate elements and compounds (toxic heavy metals and atmospheric gases) from the environment and to metabolize various molecules in their tissues.” 3 “Phytoremediation first appeared on the CannaSystems radar after the Chernobyl disaster of 1986. An article in a science journal stated that an un-named plant was being used to draw radioactive particles out of the soil to clean areas around the site. Turns out they were using cannabis for its ability to reach deep into the ground and collect heavy metals in the foliage above for disposal. What is even far more fascinating is the idea that cannabis can be applied to phytoremediation of the atmosphere as well. “Cannabis can use CO2 at 3 times atmospheric levels. It exhales oxygen. Plants simply grow larger and faster as the CO2 levels rise. The process stores up to 35% of the entire bio-mass in the soil in the form of roots. Better yet, cannabis can be grown on marginal or "ruined" farmland where other crops do not grow very well. Cannabis can grow where the land has been over farmed, over fertilized and the top soil ruined. This stuff will grow in drought conditions where all else fails or requires heavy irrigation. “There is nothing quite like cannabis. Bamboo grows quickly in tropical environments but not so well in temperate zones. Algae may come close, but it's not nearly as much fun. Sucking the carbon dioxide directly out of the atmosphere with plant technology is just so elegant.” From the article “Cannabis Phytoremediation” by Bruce Ryan, Founder of CannaSystems “My somewhat radical Vision still beckons: 85 million hectares (214 acres) of cannabis growing globally – a bit of land about the size of Texas. Yet this is not even a significant portion of the two billion hectares of productive land that are degraded worldwide. This is an area larger than South America or twice the size of China. Worse, 500 million hectares of this is abandoned agricultural land.4 “The benefits of preventing land degradation and reversing it are far greater than the gains from degrading new land year after year. Planting half of this abandoned land with cannabis would generate huge benefits. The objective is to capture 420 gigatons of CO2 from the atmosphere every year. “This has the potential to create 64,200,000,000 lbs of food/seed AND 1,712,000,000,000 lbs of fibre/core for manufacturing products. A full third of that vast tonnage is stored in the soil as root mass, thus enriching the farmland and, at the same time, reducing the use of nitrogen fertilizers and helping restore the bio-sphere through agriculture. It’s a small Vision, one that our future, as a species, may depend upon in the immediate future. As a goal, this Vision of 214 million acres of cannabis is achievable within five years.” From the article “Vision of the Coming Cannabis Storm” by Bruce Ryan

#### Warming causes extinction in mere decades – scientific consensus proves.

Schultz 16 (Robert Schultz [Retired Professor and Chair of Computer Information Systems at Woodbury University] “Modern Technology and Human Extinction,” <http://proceedings.informingscience.org/InSITE2016/InSITE16p131-145Schultz2307.pdf>) RW

There is consensus that there is a relatively short window to reduce carbon emissions before drastic effects occur. Recent credible projections of the result of lack of rapid drastic action is an average temperature increase of about 10o F by 2050. This change alone will be incredibly disruptive to all life, but will also cause great weather and climate change. For comparison purposes, a 10 degree (Fahrenheit) decrease was enough to cause an ice layer 4000 feet thick over Wisconsin (Co2gether, 2012). Recently relevant information has surfaced about a massive previous extinction. This is the Permian extinction, which happened 252 million years ago, during which 95% of all species on earth, both terrestrial and aquatic, vanished. The ocean temperature after almost all life had disappeared was 15 degrees (Fahrenheit) above current ocean temperatures. Recent information about the Permian extinction indicates it was caused by a rapid increase in land and ocean temperatures, caused by the sudden appearance of stupendous amounts of carbon in the form of greenhouse gases (Kolbert, 2014, pp. 102-144). The origin of the carbon in these enormous quantities is not yet known, but one possibility is the sudden release of methane gases stored in permafrost. This is also a possibility in our current situation. If so, extinction would be a natural side effect of human processes. There is also a real but smaller possibility of what is called “runaway greenhouse,” in which the earth’s temperature becomes like Venus’ surface temperature of 800o The threat of extinction here is not entirely sudden. The threat is, if anything, worse. Changes in the atmosphere--mainly increases in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere-- can start processes that can’t be reversed but which take long periods of time to manifest. “Runaway greenhouse” may be the worst. Once again, suggestions of technological solutions to this situation should be treated with some skepticism. These proposals are often made by technophiles ignoring all the evidence that technology is very much subject to unanticipated side effects and unanticipated failures. What has happened concerning the depletion of the ozone layer should be a clear warning against the facile uses of technology through geoengineering to alter the makeup of the entire planet and its atmosphere. The complicating factor in assessing extinction likelihood from climate change is corporations, especially American fossil fuel corporations such as Exxon-Mobil and Shell. Through their contributions, they have been able to delay legislation ameliorating global warming and climate change. As mentioned before, recently released papers from Exxon-Mobil show that the corporation did accept the scientific findings about global warming and climate change. But they concluded that maintaining their profits was more important than acting to ameliorate climate change. Since it is not a matter of getting corporations to appreciate scientific facts, the chances of extinction from climate change are good. To ameliorate climate change, it is important to leave a high percentage of fossil fuel reserves in the ground. But this is exactly what a profit-seeking fossil fuel corporation cannot do. One can still hope that because fossil fuel corporations are made up of individuals, increasingly bad consequences of global warming and climate change will change their minds about profits. But because of the lag in effects, this mind change will probably be too late. So I conclude we will probably see something like the effects of the Permian extinction perhaps some time around 2050. (The Permian extinction was 95% extinction of all species.) This assumes the release of methane from the arctic will take place around then.

and resources for these strategies, Schmidt notes many places — including the United States — simply haven’t invested in the infrastructure necessary to adopt these strategies. “The infrastructure is not all there,” he states. So while we certainly have the concepts and resources available, “we're still missing some practical application [for] those things,” he adds. “We have to make the investments, [and] those investments take a while to come to fruition.”

Security Case for Breaking Up Big Tech,” Knight First Amendment Institute at Columbia; 3/12/20; <https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3537870>] brett // Re-Cut Justin

Concentration in the tech sector also threatens the defense industrial base due to higher costs, lower quality, less innovation, and even corruption and fraud.71 Each of these dynamics has already been a problem for America’s over-consolidated defense industrial base. As technology becomes more and more central to defense and national security, it is likely that these same dynamics will replicate themselves with big tech companies. This will become a national security threat, both directly, in terms of the quality and speed of procurement, and indirectly, by reducing innovation and functionally redirecting defense budgets from research spending to higher monopoly profits.72 Conventional economic theory suggests that monopolists have the ability to increase prices and reduce quality because consumers are captive.73 When it comes to defense spending, the Government Accountability Office commented in 2019 that “competition is the cornerstone of a sound acquisition process and a critical tool for achieving the best return on investment for taxpayers.”74 At the same time, the GAO observed that “portfolio-wide cost growth has occurred in an environment where awards are often made without full and open competition.”75 Indeed, it found that 67 percent of 183 major weapons systems contracts had no competition and almost half of contracts went to a handful of firms. Of course, consolidation also means that the Defense Department is in a symbiotic relationship with these big contractors. Some startup executives wanting to sell to the government thus see the Pentagon as “a bad customer, one that is heavily skewed in favor of larger, traditional players,” and they don’t feel like they can break into the sector.76 Standard stories about political economy and capture also suggest that these firms will have outsized power over government.77 As Frank Kendall, the former head of acquisitions at the Pentagon, has said, “With size comes power, and the department’s experience with large defense contractors is that they are not hesitant to use this power for corporate advantage.”78 In the defense context, that means monopolists retain power (and profits), even if they overcharge taxpayers and risk the safety of military personnel in the field. In an important article in The American Conservative on concentration in the defense sector, researchers Matt Stoller and Lucas Kunce argue that contractors with de facto monopoly at the heart of their business models threaten national security. They write that one such contractor, TransDigm, buys up companies that supply the government with rare but essential airline parts and then hike up the prices, effectively holding the government “hostage.”79 They also point to L3, a defense contractor that had ambitions to be a “Home Depot” for the Pentagon, as its former CEO put it. L3’s de facto monopoly over certain products, according to Stoller and Kunce, means that it continues to receive lucrative government contracts, even after admitting in 2015 that it knowingly supplied defective weapons sights to U.S. forces.80 Consolidation also threatens U.S. defense capacity. The decline of competition, according to a 2019 Pentagon report, leaves the military vulnerable to “sole source suppliers, capacity shortfalls, a lack of competition, a lack of workforce skills, and unstable demand.”81 With a limited number of producers, there is less talent and knowhow available in the country if there is a need to build capacity rapidly.82 In 2018, the Defense Department released a report on vulnerable items in the military supply chain, including numerous items in which only one or two domestic companies (and, in some cases, zero domestic companies) produced the essential goods.83 How did the United States lose so much of its industrial base? The combination of consolidation and global integration is part of the story. As Stoller and Kunce argue, companies consolidated in the 1980s and 1990s while shifting emphasis from production and R&D to Wall Street-demanded profits. Globalization then allowed them to shift production overseas at a lower cost. The result was to gut America’s domestic industrial base—and, in many cases, to shift it to China, which engaged in a decades-long strategic plan to develop its own industrial base. The result, in the words of the 2018 Defense Department report, is that “China is the single or sole supplier for a number of specialty chemicals used in munitions and missiles.” In other areas too, the risks of losing access to critical resources are real. Describing the problem of limited carbon fiber sources, the same Pentagon report notes, “[a] sudden and catastrophic loss of supply would disrupt DoD missile, satellite, space launch, and other defense manufacturing programs. In many cases, there are no substitutes readily available.”84 As technology becomes more integral to the future of national security, it is hard to see how big tech will not simply go the way of the big defense contractors. Corporate mottos not to “be evil” are long gone,85 and big tech companies spend millions on conventional Washington, D.C., lobbying efforts.86 Over time, as contracts move to tech behemoths, there will no longer be competitive alternatives, and the Pentagon will likely be locked into relationships with big tech companies—just as they currently are with big defense contractors.87 Some commentators suggest that robust antitrust policies are a problem because only a small number of tech companies can contract for defense projects.88 But there is another way to look at it: The goal should be to encourage competition in the tech sector so that there are multiple contractors available. As former secretary of homeland security Michael Chertoff has said, defending the antitrust case against Qualcomm, “a single-source national champion creates an unacceptable risk to American security—artificially concentrating vulnerability in a single point. ... We need competition and multiple providers, not a potentially vulnerable technological monoculture.”89 The consequence of consolidation in tech is that taxpayers will likely see higher bills even as innovation slows due to reduced competition. Worse still, every taxpayer dollar that goes to monopoly profits—whether in the form of higher prices or fraud and corruption—is a dollar that is not going toward innovation for the future. A concentrated defense sector means not only less innovation due to the lack of competition in the sector; it means that funding that could have been available for innovation instead gets redirected via monopoly profits to the pockets of big tech executives and shareholders.

#### That solves extinction through great power war.

Marks 19 [Michael; Former Senior Policy Advisor to the Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology at the U.S. Department of State; "Strengthen US Industry To Counter National Security Challenges," American Military News; 10/10/19; <https://americanmilitarynews.com/2019/10/strengthen-us-industry-to-counter-national-security-challenges/>] Justin

While U.S. defense budgets have recently been on the rise, it is likely that we will see a spending decline in the coming years as competition for non-defense federal budget dollars increases and deficits grow. The United States, therefore, must take action to ensure that we maintain our technological edge against our adversaries by empowering the private sector to provide cost-effective innovation for America’s defense. Since the end of the Second World War the U.S. has relied on qualitative superiority over its potential adversaries, especially those like the Soviet Union/Russia and China, who enjoyed comparative quantitative advantages. These qualitative advantages were vital to maintaining global stability and helped enable our nation to become the preeminent global economy, but they have been eroded over the last few decades. In 1960, the U.S. share of global research and development (R&D) spending stood at 69%. U.S. defense-related R&D alone accounted for 36% of total global expenditures. Soon thereafter other nations recognized the need to increase their R&D expenditures and build their own defense industrial bases to compete with the United States. From 2000-2016, China’s share of global R&D rose from 4.9% to 25.1% while the U.S. share of global R&D dropped to 28%. U.S. defense-related R&D meanwhile now makes up a mere 4% of global R&D spending. There can be no doubt that Russia and China are determined to challenge America’s qualitative advantage. From the rebirth of Russian military power under Vladimir Putin to the ever-growing Chinese military prowess across the board, their efforts show no sign of slowing down. Russia has been and continues to undergo a major modernization of its armed forces. For example, they are in the midst of a ten-year program to build hundreds of new nuclear missiles and have set a goal of modernizing 70% of the Russian Ground Force’s equipment by 2020. One of the most frightening examples of Russia’s resurgence is its development of a hypersonic missile that could be ready for combat as early as 2020. Worryingly, the US is currently unable to defend against this type of missile. To accompany these developments came the emergence in 2017 of Russia as the world’s second-largest arms producer, ready and able to support nations hostile to US interests. China, on the other hand, used to be a country that only manufactured cheap products and knockoffs, but that is no longer true. Technology development and innovation figure prominently in all of China’s national planning goals, with plans to make the country the global leader in science and innovation and the preeminent technological and manufacturing power by 2049, the 100th anniversary of the Chinese communist revolution. This, of course, has huge implications for China’s military capability. The country now has the second-largest national defense budget behind the U.S. and wants to be Asia’s preeminent military power. Beijing is developing next-generation fighter jets, ICBMs and shorter-range ballistic missiles, as well as advanced naval vessels. The People’s Liberation Army has reached a critical point of confidence and now feel they can match competitors like the United States in combat. This has implications for the security of Taiwan, Japan, other US allies in the region as well as to America itself. To make matters worse, there are a growing number of experts that see China developing asymmetric technologies, combined with conventional and nuclear systems that could create an existential threat to the U.S. pacific based assets. It is in the wake of these growing threats to our national security American industry will likely be expected to shoulder an even larger responsibility concerning investment in defense-related R&D. One of the ways we can empower companies to make these additional investments and lead next-generation defense innovation is to allow commonsense mergers between important defense and aerospace companies. Horizontal consolidation eliminates the redundancy of enormous fixed costs, leading to savings passed down to customers. Mergers can also create economies of scale and existing synergies that help the combined company realize access to larger numbers of engineers and innovators, while keeping costs low and improving the timeline for taking a product from concept to development. FA recent example of how this can work is the proposed Raytheon and United Technologies merger. The two parties project that the new combined company will employ more than 60,000 engineers, hold over 38,000 patents and invest approximately $8 billion per year in research and development. This will allow the development of new, critical technologies more quickly and efficiently than either company could on its own. Such private sector investments in innovation will be critical in the face of the growing challenges to American military dominance. America’s R&D advantage, crucial to maintaining military superiority, is increasingly at risk. As China and Russia continue to challenge America’s military dominance and pressures on the defense budget continue to mount, the federal government will likely turn more and more to contractors and commercial companies to develop next-generation defense capabilities. Strengthening U.S. industry, therefore, will be critical to countering our national security challenges.

### 2

#### Bipartisan antitrust bills passing now but continued PC needed to pacify republicans.

Perlman 9/3 [Matthew; 9/3/21; “*Interest Groups Back Big Tech Antitrust Bills In House,*” LAW360, <https://www.law360.com/competition/articles/1418789/interest-groups-back-big-tech-antitrust-bills-in-house>] Justin

Law360 (September 3, 2021, 7:25 PM EDT) -- A contingent of public interest groups are urging leaders of the U.S. House of Representatives to advance a package of legislation aimed at reining in Big Tech companies through updates and changes to antitrust law, though free market advocates have been jeering many of the bills. A total of 58 public interest and consumer advocacy groups signed on to a letter Thursday asking House leaders to swiftly pass the package of six antitrust bills that the Judiciary Committee approved in late June after a marathon markup session. The proposals include legislation prohibiting large platform companies from acquiring competitive threats, preferencing their own services and using their control of multiple business lines to disadvantage competitors in other ways. The proposals would also impose interoperability and data portability requirements on large tech platforms, increase merger filing fees and boost enforcement by state attorneys general. Charlotte Slaiman, competition policy director for Public Knowledge, which signed on to the letter, said in a statement Thursday that the package charts a path toward putting "people back in control of the digital economy." "The broad range of groups supporting this package shows just how widespread the problem of Big Tech dominance is, and that these bills deserve a full vote in the House imminently," Slaiman said. The letter contends that America has a monopoly problem that is resulting in lower wages, reduced innovation and increased inequality, while also undermining the free press and perpetuating "racial, gender and class dominance." "Big Tech monopolies are at the center of many of these problems," the letter said. "Reining in these companies is an essential first step to reverse the damage of concentrated corporate power throughout our economy." The proposals followed a 16-month investigation by the House antitrust subcommittee into Amazon, Apple, Facebook and Google that resulted in a sprawling report from Democratic members calling for a range of reform measures to rein in the dominance of the companies. While consumer advocacy groups have largely supported the measures, the tech companies themselves and other interest groups have been highly critical, including a coalition of more than 25 right-leaning groups that sent a letter to Congress ahead of the markup hearing. The letter called the bills a "Trojan horse package" aimed at cynically using conservative anger over Big Tech, particularly at perceived censorship by social media platforms, to seek bipartisan support for "European-style over-regulation." For its part, Facebook has called the proposals a "poison pill for America's tech industry at a time our economy can least afford it" and said the bills underestimate the fierce competition the U.S. companies face from abroad. Apple and Google also raised concerns about the impact the bills would have on innovation, as well as on privacy and security. And Amazon has warned about the potential consequences of the proposals for both small businesses that sell on its platform and the consumers who use it to shop. Ending Platform Monopolies Act Thursday's letter said that the Ending Platform Monopolies Act would address "the most problematic aspects of the Big Tech companies" by allowing enforcers to break-up or separate pieces of the businesses when they create conflicts of interest that give the platforms an advantage over potential competitors and business users. A fact sheet from Public Knowledge accompanying the letter said that the bill is an important tool to help the antitrust agencies "protect consumers from mammoth platforms and to ensure compliance with other parts of the package." But during the markup hearing, ranking Republican committee member Rep. Jim Jordan of Ohio blasted the bill as a regulatory overreach, calling it "quite literally central planning" and arguing that it has significant ambiguities, which is bad for business. The Competitive Enterprise Institute argued in a June statement that the bill "kills the goose that lays the golden egg," and would actually result in small businesses being unable to access the large platforms, which in turn would focus on their own offerings instead. The Chamber of Progress has warned that the proposal could bar Amazon from offering its Prime services and its Amazon Basics private label products, since they would compete against other sellers on the platform. Other groups have also warned it could also force tech companies to divest popular apps, including Google's Maps and YouTube, Facebook's WhatsApp and Instagram and Apple's iMessage and FaceTime. American Innovation and Choice Online Act The American Innovation and Choice Online Act is aimed at barring the platform companies from preferencing their own products and services over those of rival businesses and from excluding or discriminating against rivals. Thursday's letter said this proposal would "promote innovation and competition" by preventing the platforms from protecting their monopolies. The right-leaning think tank American Enterprise Institute and others have argued that the bill could prevent Apple from pre-installing certain apps on its mobile phones, since that would advantage it over competing app developers. It could also prevent Google from integrating maps or customer reviews into search results, among other things. "At a minimum, the act would significantly disrupt these platforms' business models in ways that undermine consumer value," Daniel Lyons, a senior fellow for the group wrote in a blog post in June. Platform Competition and Opportunity Act The Platform Competition and Opportunity Act is aimed at preventing platform companies from acquiring potential or nascent competitors and its supporters argued in Thursday's letter that it would prevent the tech giants from enhancing or maintaining their market power. The bill would presumably have blocked Facebook's purchases of WhatsApp, Instagram and other services it has acquired, as well as a slew of deals by Google over the past two decades. Detractors have contended that this bill would limit investments in startups because it restricts their ability to be acquired by the larger technology firms, which they say is a key way for founders to benefit from their success. An American Enterprise Institute blog post from June argues that "opportunities for acquisition have been important drivers of innovation in tech" and also said the bill would prevent the tech companies from entering new areas of business to compete with each other. ACCESS Act The Augmenting Compatibility and Competition by Enabling Service Switching, or ACCESS Act, imposes requirements for the tech companies to make user data portable and able to be used by competing services. The bill's supporters argued in Thursday's letter that this prevents the tech giants from locking users into their services, since users can take their data with them and use it on other networks. Privacy and security implications have been flagged as potential problems for the proposal, with the Competitive Enterprise Institute saying in a statement in June that it's an "anti-privacy bill" that forces companies to turn over private user information to others. The group also said the bill would try to micromanage "complex, dynamic, and highly competitive markets" that are beyond understanding for most politicians and regulators. The American Enterprise Institute has also contended that the requirements would actually make rivals even more dependent on the incumbent platforms. Filing fees and state enforcement Of the antitrust bills approved by the House Judiciary Committee, the ones with the most bipartisan support appear to be the Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act and the State Antitrust Enforcement Venue Act, though it took a day of debate before the committee passed them. A Senate version of the filing fee bill passed that chamber in June as part of the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act. It would raise the fees merging parties pay when reporting large transactions, while lowering fees for smaller deals, in order to raise more resources for the antitrust agencies. Information Technology & Innovation Foundation argued in an August blog post that the legislation does not give Congress enough oversight over how the agencies will use the funds that it raises and called for the bill to include provisions requiring the money be used to hire more staff dedicated to antitrust enforcement. The Competitive Enterprise Institute also raised concerns about congressional oversight and contended that the bill would increase the cost of doing business at a time when the economy is sputtering. "U.S. consumers need innovative services and affordable products, not higher prices passed onto them by businesses avoiding new, unnecessary regulatory compliance costs," the group said in a June blog post. The state enforcement bill would prevent antitrust cases brought by state attorneys general from being transferred to a different venue by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, similar to protections afforded to federal enforcers. The bill is intended to prevent companies targeted by state-led enforcement actions from trying to move the cases to more favorable venues, and it also has an analog in the Senate. Information Technology & Innovation Foundation acknowledged in their August post that having cases included in multidistrict litigation can handicap state enforcers, but contended the changes should only apply to criminal matters and that the current version is wrong to block transfers of civil cases too. Thursday's letter from supporters of the bills said the proposals were carefully crafted to address the abusive practices of Big Tech, informed by the House antitrust subcommitee's sprawling investigation and "historic" 450-page report. "We believe that these bills will bring urgently needed change and accountability to these companies and an industry that most Americans agree is already doing great harm to our democracy," the letter said.

#### Aff requires negotiations that saps PC.

Pooley 21 [James; Former deputy director general of the United Nations’ World Intellectual Property Organization and a member of the Center for Intellectual Property Understanding; “Drawn-Out Negotiations Over Covid IP Will Blow Back on Biden,” Barron’s; 5/26/21; <https://www.barrons.com/articles/drawn-out-negotiations-over-covid-ip-will-blow-back-on-biden-51621973675>] Justin

The Biden administration recently announced its support for a proposal before the World Trade Organization that would suspend the intellectual property protections on Covid-19 vaccines as guaranteed by the landmark TRIPS Agreement, a global trade pact that took effect in 1995.

The decision has sparked furious debate, with supporters arguing that the decision will speed the vaccine rollout in developing countries. The reality, however, is that even if enacted, the IP waiver will have zero short-term impact—but could inflict serious, long-term harm on global economic growth. The myopic nature of the Biden administration’s announcement cannot be overstated.

Even if WTO officials decide to waive IP protections at their June meeting, it’ll simply kickstart months of legal negotiations over precisely which drug formulas and technical know-how are undeserving of IP protections. And it’s unthinkable that the Biden administration, or Congress for that matter, would actually force American companies to hand over their most cutting-edge—and closely guarded—secrets.

As a result, the inevitable foot-dragging will cause enormous resentment in developing countries. And that’s the real threat of the waiver—precisely because it won’t accomplish either of its short-term goals of improving vaccine access and facilitating tech transfers from rich countries to developing ones. It’ll strengthen calls for more extreme, anti-IP measures down the road.

Experts overwhelmingly agree that waiving IP protections alone won’t increase vaccine production. That’s because making a shot is far more complicated than just following a recipe, and two of the most effective vaccines are based on cutting-edge discoveries using messenger RNA.

As Moderna Chief Executive Stephane Bancel said on a recent earnings call, “This is a new technology. You cannot go hire people who know how to make the mRNA. Those people don’t exist. And then even if all those things were available, whoever wants to do mRNA vaccines will have to, you know, buy the machine, invent the manufacturing process, invent creation processes and ethical processes, and then they will have to go run a clinical trial, get the data, get the product approved and scale manufacturing. This doesn’t happen in six or 12 or 18 months.”

Anthony Fauci, the president’s chief medical adviser, has echoed that sentiment and emphasized the need for immediate solutions. “Going back and forth, consuming time and lawyers in a legal argument about waivers—that is not the endgame,” he said. “People are dying around the world and we have to get vaccines into their arms in the fastest and most efficient way possible.”

Those claiming the waiver poses an immediate, rather than long-term, threat to IP rights also misunderstand what the waiver will—and won’t—do.

The waiver petition itself is more akin to a statement of principle than an actual legal document. In fact, it’s only a few pages long.

As the Office of the United States Trade Representative has said, “Text-based negotiations at the WTO will take time given the consensus-based nature of the institution and the complexity of the issues involved.” The WTO director-general predicts negotiations will last until early December.

That’s a lot of wasted time and effort. The U.S. Trade Representative would be far better off spending the next six months breaking down real trade barriers and helping export our surplus vaccine doses and vaccine ingredients to countries in need.

#### Antitrust is key to the DIB – brink is now.

Sitaraman 20 [Ganesh; Vanderbilt University Law School; “The National Security Case for Breaking Up Big Tech,” Knight First Amendment Institute at Columbia; 3/12/20; <https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3537870>] brett // Re-Cut Justin

Concentration in the tech sector also threatens the defense industrial base due to higher costs, lower quality, less innovation, and even corruption and fraud.71 Each of these dynamics has already been a problem for America’s over-consolidated defense industrial base. As technology becomes more and more central to defense and national security, it is likely that these same dynamics will replicate themselves with big tech companies. This will become a national security threat, both directly, in terms of the quality and speed of procurement, and indirectly, by reducing innovation and functionally redirecting defense budgets from research spending to higher monopoly profits.72 Conventional economic theory suggests that monopolists have the ability to increase prices and reduce quality because consumers are captive.73 When it comes to defense spending, the Government Accountability Office commented in 2019 that “competition is the cornerstone of a sound acquisition process and a critical tool for achieving the best return on investment for taxpayers.”74 At the same time, the GAO observed that “portfolio-wide cost growth has occurred in an environment where awards are often made without full and open competition.”75 Indeed, it found that 67 percent of 183 major weapons systems contracts had no competition and almost half of contracts went to a handful of firms. Of course, consolidation also means that the Defense Department is in a symbiotic relationship with these big contractors. Some startup executives wanting to sell to the government thus see the Pentagon as “a bad customer, one that is heavily skewed in favor of larger, traditional players,” and they don’t feel like they can break into the sector.76 Standard stories about political economy and capture also suggest that these firms will have outsized power over government.77 As Frank Kendall, the former head of acquisitions at the Pentagon, has said, “With size comes power, and the department’s experience with large defense contractors is that they are not hesitant to use this power for corporate advantage.”78 In the defense context, that means monopolists retain power (and profits), even if they overcharge taxpayers and risk the safety of military personnel in the field. In an important article in The American Conservative on concentration in the defense sector, researchers Matt Stoller and Lucas Kunce argue that contractors with de facto monopoly at the heart of their business models threaten national security. They write that one such contractor, TransDigm, buys up companies that supply the government with rare but essential airline parts and then hike up the prices, effectively holding the government “hostage.”79 They also point to L3, a defense contractor that had ambitions to be a “Home Depot” for the Pentagon, as its former CEO put it. L3’s de facto monopoly over certain products, according to Stoller and Kunce, means that it continues to receive lucrative government contracts, even after admitting in 2015 that it knowingly supplied defective weapons sights to U.S. forces.80 Consolidation also threatens U.S. defense capacity. The decline of competition, according to a 2019 Pentagon report, leaves the military vulnerable to “sole source suppliers, capacity shortfalls, a lack of competition, a lack of workforce skills, and unstable demand.”81 With a limited number of producers, there is less talent and knowhow available in the country if there is a need to build capacity rapidly.82 In 2018, the Defense Department released a report on vulnerable items in the military supply chain, including numerous items in which only one or two domestic companies (and, in some cases, zero domestic companies) produced the essential goods.83 How did the United States lose so much of its industrial base? The combination of consolidation and global integration is part of the story. As Stoller and Kunce argue, companies consolidated in the 1980s and 1990s while shifting emphasis from production and R&D to Wall Street-demanded profits. Globalization then allowed them to shift production overseas at a lower cost. The result was to gut America’s domestic industrial base—and, in many cases, to shift it to China, which engaged in a decades-long strategic plan to develop its own industrial base. The result, in the words of the 2018 Defense Department report, is that “China is the single or sole supplier for a number of specialty chemicals used in munitions and missiles.” In other areas too, the risks of losing access to critical resources are real. Describing the problem of limited carbon fiber sources, the same Pentagon report notes, “[a] sudden and catastrophic loss of supply would disrupt DoD missile, satellite, space launch, and other defense manufacturing programs. In many cases, there are no substitutes readily available.”84 As technology becomes more integral to the future of national security, it is hard to see how big tech will not simply go the way of the big defense contractors. Corporate mottos not to “be evil” are long gone,85 and big tech companies spend millions on conventional Washington, D.C., lobbying efforts.86 Over time, as contracts move to tech behemoths, there will no longer be competitive alternatives, and the Pentagon will likely be locked into relationships with big tech companies—just as they currently are with big defense contractors.87 Some commentators suggest that robust antitrust policies are a problem because only a small number of tech companies can contract for defense projects.88 But there is another way to look at it: The goal should be to encourage competition in the tech sector so that there are multiple contractors available. As former secretary of homeland security Michael Chertoff has said, defending the antitrust case against Qualcomm, “a single-source national champion creates an unacceptable risk to American security—artificially concentrating vulnerability in a single point. ... We need competition and multiple providers, not a potentially vulnerable technological monoculture.”89 The consequence of consolidation in tech is that taxpayers will likely see higher bills even as innovation slows due to reduced competition. Worse still, every taxpayer dollar that goes to monopoly profits—whether in the form of higher prices or fraud and corruption—is a dollar that is not going toward innovation for the future. A concentrated defense sector means not only less innovation due to the lack of competition in the sector; it means that funding that could have been available for innovation instead gets redirected via monopoly profits to the pockets of big tech executives and shareholders.

#### That solves extinction through great power war.

Marks 19 [Michael; Former Senior Policy Advisor to the Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology at the U.S. Department of State; "Strengthen US Industry To Counter National Security Challenges," American Military News; 10/10/19; <https://americanmilitarynews.com/2019/10/strengthen-us-industry-to-counter-national-security-challenges/>] Justin

While U.S. defense budgets have recently been on the rise, it is likely that we will see a spending decline in the coming years as competition for non-defense federal budget dollars increases and deficits grow. The United States, therefore, must take action to ensure that we maintain our technological edge against our adversaries by empowering the private sector to provide cost-effective innovation for America’s defense. Since the end of the Second World War the U.S. has relied on qualitative superiority over its potential adversaries, especially those like the Soviet Union/Russia and China, who enjoyed comparative quantitative advantages. These qualitative advantages were vital to maintaining global stability and helped enable our nation to become the preeminent global economy, but they have been eroded over the last few decades. In 1960, the U.S. share of global research and development (R&D) spending stood at 69%. U.S. defense-related R&D alone accounted for 36% of total global expenditures. Soon thereafter other nations recognized the need to increase their R&D expenditures and build their own defense industrial bases to compete with the United States. From 2000-2016, China’s share of global R&D rose from 4.9% to 25.1% while the U.S. share of global R&D dropped to 28%. U.S. defense-related R&D meanwhile now makes up a mere 4% of global R&D spending. There can be no doubt that Russia and China are determined to challenge America’s qualitative advantage. From the rebirth of Russian military power under Vladimir Putin to the ever-growing Chinese military prowess across the board, their efforts show no sign of slowing down. Russia has been and continues to undergo a major modernization of its armed forces. For example, they are in the midst of a ten-year program to build hundreds of new nuclear missiles and have set a goal of modernizing 70% of the Russian Ground Force’s equipment by 2020. One of the most frightening examples of Russia’s resurgence is its development of a hypersonic missile that could be ready for combat as early as 2020. Worryingly, the US is currently unable to defend against this type of missile. To accompany these developments came the emergence in 2017 of Russia as the world’s second-largest arms producer, ready and able to support nations hostile to US interests. China, on the other hand, used to be a country that only manufactured cheap products and knockoffs, but that is no longer true. Technology development and innovation figure prominently in all of China’s national planning goals, with plans to make the country the global leader in science and innovation and the preeminent technological and manufacturing power by 2049, the 100th anniversary of the Chinese communist revolution. This, of course, has huge implications for China’s military capability. The country now has the second-largest national defense budget behind the U.S. and wants to be Asia’s preeminent military power. Beijing is developing next-generation fighter jets, ICBMs and shorter-range ballistic missiles, as well as advanced naval vessels. The People’s Liberation Army has reached a critical point of confidence and now feel they can match competitors like the United States in combat. This has implications for the security of Taiwan, Japan, other US allies in the region as well as to America itself. To make matters worse, there are a growing number of experts that see China developing asymmetric technologies, combined with conventional and nuclear systems that could create an existential threat to the U.S. pacific based assets. It is in the wake of these growing threats to our national security American industry will likely be expected to shoulder an even larger responsibility concerning investment in defense-related R&D. One of the ways we can empower companies to make these additional investments and lead next-generation defense innovation is to allow commonsense mergers between important defense and aerospace companies. Horizontal consolidation eliminates the redundancy of enormous fixed costs, leading to savings passed down to customers. Mergers can also create economies of scale and existing synergies that help the combined company realize access to larger numbers of engineers and innovators, while keeping costs low and improving the timeline for taking a product from concept to development. FA recent example of how this can work is the proposed Raytheon and United Technologies merger. The two parties project that the new combined company will employ more than 60,000 engineers, hold over 38,000 patents and invest approximately $8 billion per year in research and development. This will allow the development of new, critical technologies more quickly and efficiently than either company could on its own. Such private sector investments in innovation will be critical in the face of the growing challenges to American military dominance. America’s R&D advantage, crucial to maintaining military superiority, is increasingly at risk. As China and Russia continue to challenge America’s military dominance and pressures on the defense budget continue to mount, the federal government will likely turn more and more to contractors and commercial companies to develop next-generation defense capabilities. Strengthening U.S. industry, therefore, will be critical to countering our national security challenges.

## Shell

#### A. Interpretation: If the AFF claims they get to choose the framework for the round, they get to defend the framework they justify in the 1AC but must choose a different theoretically legitimate framework for the NEG. To clarify, the AFF must choose the framework for both themselves and the NEG, both of which are theoretically justified.

#### B. Violation: They force me to debate the same framework as per the AFC argument.

#### C. Standards:

#### BUT, prefer my interpretation:

#### 1. Phil education –

#### 2. Strategy Skew –

#### Fairness is a voter – debate is a competitive activity that requires objective evaluation and otherwise debaters quit. Education is a voter – it’s the only portable benefit and reason schools fund debate. No RVIs – a) good theory debaters will bait out theory and always win b) illogical – you shouldn’t win for being fair, and c) chilling effect – people are disincentivized from reading theory out of fear of losing on an RVI. Use competing interps – a) reasonability collapses because weighing between brightlines concedes the authority of an offense-defense paradigm b) reasonability requires judge intervention, and c) creates a race to the bottom where people read increasingly abusive practices that minimally fit the brightline. Drop the debater to deter future abuse and rectify time spent reading the shell.

### Comparative Worlds

#### Use comparative worlds-that means they need to defend the world of the aff

#### 1. Reciprocity- prevents infinite tricky NCs.

#### 2. Real world- ethical judgments are relevant only in terms of how they impact the world.

#### 3. Topic education- forcing them to disprove the plan requires research about the topic- only unique impact to topic rotation.

#### 4. Advocacy- forces them to defend an alternative vision of the world.

#### 5. Inclusion- our interp includes all methods of debate- they exclude Ks which prevents deconstruction of harmful mindsets or racist language- independent reason to reject.